

MANGOTSFIELD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FOR THE YEAR

1937.

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ANNUAL REPORT

1937

MANGOTSFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

BITTON, BRISTOL,

June, 1938,

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting you with this my ninth Annual Report since the separation of the District.

I much regret this will be the last I shall be privileged to make, as on the first of May last, my office passed into the keeping of a whole time Medical Officer of Health.

A—STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE AREA.

(1) General Statistics.

Area (in acres) 1,553.

Population Census, 11,251.

Population estimated by Registrar General to middle of 1937, 14,000.

Number of inhabited houses 1931, 2,801.

Number of inhabited houses to end of 1937, 4,366.

Rateable Value, £60,000.

Sum represented by 1d. rate, £230.

(2) Vital Statistics.

		Total.	Male.	Female.	Rate per 1,000 total births 29.16
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	228	116	112	
	Illegitimate	5	4	1	
	Still Births	7	4	3	

Birth Rate, 16.64.

The above figures show an increase of 45 births over those registered in 1936. The birth rate is higher.

Deaths.	Male.	Female.	Total
	93	99	192

This shows an increase of 48 on deaths recorded in 1936. The death rate for the year was 13.71 compared with 10.97 for 1936.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions 20.83.

B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

(1) Public Health Staff.

i. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

Thomas Aubrey, M.B., (London).

ii. SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR :

F. Alan Long, M.I.M.C.E., P.A.S.L., Cert. R.S.I.

(2) Laboratory Facilities.

i. Sputa, Swabs and blood are examined at the Bristol University at their Department of Preventive Medicine under the supervision of Professor Parry, under an arrangement with the County Council.

ii. Ambulance Facilities.

For accidents and ordinary cases the district is served by St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and the Bristol City and Marine Ambulance Corps. Their service is efficient and satisfactory. For infectious diseases by the Ambulance of the Mangotsfield and Warmley Joint Hospital Committee.

iii. Nursing in the home.

There are 5 District Nurses, 2 of whom are Midwives.

iv. Centres and Clinics.

The County Council have a clinic in Soundwell Road which is used for:—

(a) Tuberculosis Work.

(b) Orthopaedic Cases.

(c) School Clinic.

Venereal cases are sent to Guardian House, which is at present a branch of the Bristol Royal Infirmary.

v. Hospitals.

(a) The only public hospital is the Mangotsfield and Warmley Joint Hospital.

(b) Public Assistance cases are sent to Thornbury and Chipping Sodbury, or further afield should there not be suitable accommodation in either of these places.

(c) Mental Cases are sent to the County Mental Hospital at Gloucester.

(d) Tuberculosis.

- i. County Sanatorium, Standish House, Stonehouse.
- ii. Hospital for advanced cases at Cashes Green.
- iii. Isolation Hospital at Over have a number of beds for Tuberculosis.

(e) Children.

A number of beds at Standish House are reserved for delicate children who require observation and general treatment.

(f) Small Pox.

Any cases of this disease are sent to the Small Pox Hospital at Chipping Sodbury, which also serves the following districts:—

Kingswood Urban.

Warmley Rural.

Thornbury Rural.

Sodbury Rural.

(g) Maternity cases requiring special treatment are sent either to the General Hospital, the Royal Infirmary or the Bristol Corporation Hospital at Southmead, which has been re-organised, and has been brought up to the standard of a General Hospital and where cases are received under an agreement with the Bristol Corporation and the Gloucestershire County Council.

(h) Voluntary Hospitals.

The following Hospitals are freely used by your inhabitants.

The General Hospital, and the Royal Infirmary, Bristol, which are now in process of amalgamation, the general idea being that the Royal Infirmary shall be utilised for ordinary Medical and Surgical cases, while the General Hospital is to be reserved for Maternity cases and for the special department. A very powerful deep X ray machine has recently been installed at the General Hospital in the X ray and Radium Department where it is already doing a great work, being in action for 12 hours or more each day.

Bristol Hospital for Women and Children.

Bristol Eye Hospital.

Bristol Eye Dispensary.

Cossham Hospital, Kingswood (which has an arrangement with the County Council whereby cases can be treated as in-patients under the County Council Medical Service Scheme).

Royal National Hospital for treatment of Rheumatic Diseases.

(i) Convalescent Homes.

Convalescent cases are sent to:—

Queen Victoria Convalescent Home, Bristol

The Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare.

Belmont (for Women) at Clevedon.

Victoria (for Men) at Clevedon.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home (Men & Women) Walton, Clevedon.

Children's Convalescent Home. Weston-super-Mare.

C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**1. Water**

The whole district is well served by the West Gloucestershire Water Co., with just a few exceptions, where people have their private wells. Though the water is hard it is organically pure and palatable. Under your agreement with the Company the total hardness must not exceed 18 degrees.

During 1937, there were 271 new connections made to the Company's main.

2. Drainage and Sewerage.

The whole district is sewered. During 1937, it was found necessary to duplicate the main sewer from Works to Leaps Bridge and extension to connect up a portion of the Mangotsfield Rural Area which is in the Warmley Rural District. The works have been extended in connection with Filton and Frome Valley Scheme for Chipping Sodbury and Thornbury.

During 1937, 113 houses were newly connected to the sewer.

3. Rivers and Streams.

No action has been found necessary to check pollution of rivers and streams.

4. Closet Accommodation.

No conversion from conservancy to Water Carriage system made during 1937. Water-Carriage is nearly universal throughout the district, though all closets are not yet fitted with flushes.

5. Public Cleansing.

Refuse disposal, the whole district is regularly scavenged and there has been no alteration during the year.

6. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Your Sanitary Inspector also acts as Factory Inspector.

INSPECTIONS.

	No. on Register.	No. Inspected	Total No. of Inspections.
(a) Common Lodging houses	nil	nil	nil
(b) Slaughter Houses	13	11	420
(c) Bakehouses	8	8	8
(d) Dairies, Cow sheds and Milk Shops	22	22	22
(e) Canal Boats	nil	nil	nil
(f) Workshops	6	6	6
(g) Residences of out-workers	8	8	8

GENERAL INSPECTION.

(a)	Number of Complaints received	...	...	...	25
(b)	Number of Nuisances reported to the Urban Council				
	(i) Total	...	...	...	5
	(ii) Swine	...	...	...	1
(c)	Total number of Nuisances abated	...	...	...	6
(d)	Total number of Preliminary notices served			...	8
(e)	Total number of Statutory notices served	...	...		2
(f)	Total number of summonses taken out	...	...		nil
(g)	Number of houses disinfected	...	...	...	75
(h)	Method of disinfection used	...	...	Manlove Elliott.	

Rag Flock Act, 1911 and 1928.

There are no Flock Mills in the District.

7. Shops.

No action since 1934 has been found necessary.

8. Smoke Abatements.

Two cases of nuisance by smoke were dealt with and abated.

9. Swimming Baths and Pools.

None in the district.

10. Eradication of Bed Bugs.

1. a (i) Two Council Houses found to be infested.

(ii) Two Council Houses were disinfested.

2. b (i) One privately owned house found to be infested.

(ii) One privately owned house disinfested.

3. Disinfecting is carried out by the use of a substance called Zaldencute, expressly prepared for the purpose.

4. No special precautions have been taken in this direction.

5. Work carried out by local authority.

6. Advice given by Sanitary Inspector during his routine inspections.

11. Schools.

1. Sanitary conditions and Water supply.

The schools are kept under observation and are periodically visited by the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector.

2. Infectious Diseases.

Each week a list of absentees with the alleged cause is sent by the Head Teacher to the County Medical Officer who in turn transmits a copy to the local Medical Officer of Health. Where it seems desirable the local Medical Officer of Health visits the schools and takes such action as seems necessary. For example, during the year under review, several visits were made to the Soundwell and Staple Hill Schools in your area with a view to discovering any children who might be carrying the Haemolytic Streptococcus.

The school conditions remain unaltered, those over eleven going to the Senior School in North View Road, Staple Hill, and the younger children still attending the old schools situated at Staple Hill, Soundwell, Downend and Mangotsfield village respectively, the three latter being Church of England Schools.

The children attending the Public Elementary and Senior Schools are regularly inspected by the School Medical Officer's Assistant who periodically visits from Gloucester for the purpose.

D—HOUSING.

1937 was again a year of less activity in the building world. Only 113 new houses having been erected, all by private enterprise. During the year no further houses were demolished though 4 were earmarked for demolition. At the end of the year the Council had under consideration the erection of 36 more houses.

Overcrowding.—It is proposed to build 36 more houses.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a)	Total (including number given separately under (b) ...	113
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—	
	(i) By the Local Authority	nil
	(ii) By other bodies or persons	nil
(c)	Proposed under Housing Act, 1930	36

(1) Inspection.

(i)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health or Housing Acts)	20
	Number of inspections made	20
(ii)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (i) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	10
	(b) Number of inspections made	10
(iii)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health, as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(iv)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	8

(2) Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	12
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(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 9, 10, & 16 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—

(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	3
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners'	3
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	

B.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—

- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied
- (ii) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
- (a) By owner
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...

C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11 AND 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 4
- (ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order nil

D.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

- (i) Number of separate tenement or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made nil
- (ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements and rooms having been rendered fit nil

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ..	13	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	6	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	19	2	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	—	—		
{ Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act ...	—	—	—	—
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakeries (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—

(4) Housing Act 1936, Overcrowding.

- (a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 31
2. Number of families dwelling therein 31
3. Number of persons dwelling therein 170
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year Nil
- (c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year Nil
2. Number of persons concerned in such cases ... Nil
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it advisable to report Nil

E—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk.

The Sanitary Inspector keeps a register of Milk Producers and Milk Retailers. He inspects dairies and Milk Shops and takes samples of milk for Bacterial Content and Tubercule Bacilli. The cattle are inspected periodically by the Veterinary Officers of the County Council, as well as by the Sanitary Inspector who likes to keep an eye on these things himself.

(b) Meat and Other Foodstuffs.

There are 11 slaughter houses, which are visited weekly by the Sanitary Inspector, who is notified of all killings, though he does not visit on every occasion. At each visit he inspects any animals that are awaiting slaughter, and the carcasses of those that have been slaughtered. The weight of meat condemned was 2 tons exclusive of small stuff such as diseased livers which were destroyed locally.

The number of animals killed during the year was:—

Cattle including Cows ...	1,400
Calves	900
Sheep and Lambs ...	5,400
Pigs	6,000

(c) Adulteration.

Action under Food and Drug (Adulteration Act 1938), (Artificial Cream Act 1929), Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations and Public Health (Preservatives &c., and Food) Regulations are in the hands of the Police who exercise general supervision.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

When necessary this is carried out by the Dept. of Preventative Medicine of the Bristol University.

(e) Nutrition.

Apart from advice given to Mothers by the Health Visitors of the County Council, no special action has been taken to instruct persons on the principles of nutrition.

(f) Shellfish.

1. There are no layings in the district.

2. The shellfish which are sold in this district are brought from off the coast of Cornwall.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were 97 cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the Mangotsfield District in 1937, exclusive of Tuberculosis which is dealt with separately. This is a very considerable increase on the previous year when only 35 cases were notified.

Smallpox.

No cases were notified.

Diphtheria.

Only four cases occurred during 1937 which is a little surprising when one considers that the child population in your district has not had the advantage of immunisation against this disease, and that it was very prevalent in the Kingswood Urban District on one side and the Warmley Rural on the other.

In 1935 I urged the District Council to give the children of the Urban District the advantage of immunisation and wrote a special report of my appeal but without success. I hope that in the not far distant future the proposition will be reconsidered in a more favourable way.

All four cases notified were treated in hospital, one unfortunately to no avail. This was a little girl aged 10 who had been ill without treatment for 3 days before admission. When admitted she had a gross lesion in the throat with extensive membrane on both tonsils, on posterior wall of pharynx and the the soft palate. She was given a massive dose of Antitoxin immediately, but in spite of the membrane showing signs of separation her general condition was worse and she gradually sank and died of toxaemia. This child was stated to have been immunised a year before, but no details of the method used were obtained.

The other three cases made good recovery, though in one instance the convalescence was rather prolonged.

Scarlet Fever.

84 cases of this disease were notified as against 23 in 1936. Of these 77 occurred in the last four months of the year when in common with the neighbouring Urban District of Kingswood, we had a sharp epidemic.

9 cases occurred in September, 29 in October, 21 in November, and 18 in December. The distribution was as follows. Staple Hill area 39, Soundwell 13, Downend 23 and Mangotsfield Urban 2.

In the hope of stopping the spread I paid several visits to the Staple Hill and Soundwell Schools where I took swabs from any child whose throat appeared to look unhealthy and from the throats of those who had been reported as absent. These swabs were examined at the Bristol University for the Haemolytic Streptococcus which is considered to be casual organism of Scarlet Fever. In all I took 47 swabs, of which 6 were returned as being positive. The children in whose throats this organism was found were excluded from School. I regret to say that in my opinion this experiment had little or no effect in staying the course of the scourge.

I believe other Medical Officers who have tried the same move have formed a like opinion. The disease was of a moderately severe type, and accounted for one death, that of a small boy aged four, who developed the unusual complication of Peritonitis. He was transferred to the Isolation Department of the Bristol General Hospital, and was operated on but unfortunately without success.

An unusually large number of the cases showed complications of one sort and another, otitis media, mastoiditis, (of whom three were sent to Ham Green Hospital for operation,) enlarged cervical glands and nephritis were the most frequent. Of the 84 cases recorded 37 were treated in hospital

Enteric Fever.

No cases were notified.

Puerperal Fever.

No cases were notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case of this disease was notified and the patient made a good recovery.

Pneumonia.

2 cases were notified, one of whom received hospital treatment, and it accounted for 7 deaths.

Erysipelas.

7 cases were notified, 3 of whom were treated in hospital, 2 at our Isolation Hospital at Mangotsfield and one at Cossham Hospital, Kingswood. All made good recoveries.

Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No cases were notified.

Mumps.

This disease was prevalent during the year, most of the schools in your area being affected. In February 11 children were excluded from the Staple Hill Infant Dept., and 21 from Staple Hill Junior and Mixed, and 5 from Mangotsfield Church of England School. In March 1 case occurred in Staple Hill Infant, 3 at Staple Hill Junior and Mixed, 1 at Mangotsfield and 7 at Soundwell. In April there were 9 cases in Staple Hill Junior and Mixed, 2 among Staple Hill Infant, 13 at Soundwell School, 1 at Downend Infant and 1 at Staple Hill Boys. In May 19 cases were excluded from Staple Hill Infant Dept. In June there were 4 cases among Staple Hill Junior and Mixed, and 2 at Staple Hill Infant. In July there was one solitary case among the Downend Infants. In September in the Downend Junior and Mixed Dept., and 13 cases among the Downend Infants. In October there was one case excluded from the Staple Hill Junior and Mixed, 1 from Soundwell, 21 from Downend Infants, 11 from Downend Junior and Mixed Depts., and 2 from Staple Hill Girls. In November there were 18 cases among the Downend Infants, 10 in Downend Junior and Mixed Dept., 1 in Staple Hill Boys and 2 in Staple Hill Girls. In December there was one case each in Staple Hill Infants and Girls Depts., and 4 each in Downend Junior and Mixed and Infants Depts.

Chicken Pox.

Very few cases of this disease were excluded from the Schools in your district during 1937. In Mangotsfield Church of England School 17 cases occurred in February and 2 in March, and in Soundwell School one case occurred in March and 1 in November.

Measles.

Only 3 cases of this disease were excluded from the Schools in your district throughout the whole year. 1 at Downend Junior in September, and 2 among Staple Hill Infants in November.

German Measles.

This disease did not make its appearance at any of the Schools in your district during the year.

Influenza.

There was an epidemic of Influenza during the first 2 months of the year, it was very widespread but was fortunately of a mild type and only accounted for 4 deaths, 2 male and 2 female.

Cancer.

23 deaths occurred from this disease, 10 male and 13 female. An increase on last year (1936) when only 15 deaths from this cause were recorded. Some excellent work in combating this scourge is being done in the newly organised Radiological Department of the Amalgamated Royal Infirmary and General Hospital. Their resources include a very fine new deep X-ray Therapy machine, which under the supervision of Dr. Brian Adams is giving good results. Radium too in the hands of the Radium Officer (Miss Wigadere, M.D.) is giving a good account of itself. Some experts however think that ultimately Radium will be replaced by Deep X-rays.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was found necessary under Section 66 of the Public Health Act 1925, or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act 1936.

Tuberculosis.

7 Pulmonary cases were notified, 3 male and 4 female. Their occupations were as in table below:—

Civil Service	...	1.
Leather Factory	...	1.
Domestic Work	...	3.
General Labourers	...	2.

6 Non-Pulmonary cases were notified, 2 male and 4 female, all of whom were of school ages.

The location of disease:—

Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	2.
Glands in neck	...	3.
Tibia (Shin bone)	...	1.

This disease accounted for 9 deaths, 8 Pulmonary, 6 male and 2 female, and 1 female Non-Pulmonary.

TUBERCULOSIS: MANGOTSFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5—10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
15—20	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
20—25	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25—35	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
35—45	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
45—55	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55—65	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
over 65	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	3	4	2	4	6	2	...	...

CASES IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL, MANGOTSFIELD.

District	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Measles	Total.
Warmley...	4	12	—	—	16
Mangotsfield	18	37	—	—	55
Kingswood	37	4	2	—	43
Chipping Sodbury	12	9	2	—	23
Thornbury	14	—	1	1	16
	85	62	5	1	153

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Few changes were made at the Hospital during 1937. It is staffed as follows:—

1. A Matron.
2. Two Nurses.
3. A Probationer.
4. A Kitchen Hand.
5. An Engineer who drives the Ambulance, works the disinfecter, and assists the Sanitary Inspector in disinfecting the houses in both districts.
6. A Gardener.
7. A Laundress.

Outside nursing assistance is obtained when the work is unusually heavy. During 1937, 153 cases were admitted consisting of:—

Diphtheria	...	...	62.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	85.
Erysipelas	...	...	5.
Whooping Cough	...	...	1.

The table given below shows the geographical distribution of the cases.

The average stay in Hospital was:—

Diphtheria	...	...	27.87.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	44.31.
Erysipelas	...	...	36.6.

The Diphtheria was a bad type "Bull Neck" being a prominent symptom, and unless the cases received an adequate dose of serum quite early they tended to do badly. Cases receive a second dose of serum if the membrane shows no sign of separating at the end of 12 hours, and severe cases are given Glucose with Colodial Iodine.

Considering the severe type of case, and the late date at which some were admitted, I think that we were fortunate to escape with only 5 deaths. One girl was so bad on admission that she died the same day.

The Scarlet Fever was also a bad type giving rise to numerous complications, the chief of which were Nephritis, Otitis Mastoiditis and Enlarged Cervical Glands.

Serum is used for cases which look like being severe. Prontosil and Proseptisene were also given a trial, but we were not impressed by the result obtained by the use of these remedies in Scarlet Fever.

In the case of Erysipelas the results obtained by the use of Prontosil and Proseptisene were both very striking. The Febrile stage and the period of convalescence being shortened. Five cases were transferred to Ham Green Hospital under our agreement with the Bristol Corporation for operations.

Tracheotomy ... 1.

Mastoid 4.

One case of Scarlet Fever which developed Peritonitis was sent to the Isolation Department of the Bristol General Hospital where he unfortunately died.

One case from Stoke Park Colony had to be sent back as we found it impossible to control him, although we engaged special male attendants for day and night duty. He was a very low grade mental deficient and should never have been sent to us.

The scheme for re-building the Hospital mentioned in my report for 1936 remains in abeyance, as the County Council for Gloucestershire and the Ministry of Health have as yet been unable to come to an agreement for re-organisation of the Infectious Hospital in the County.

DEATHS.

Diphtheria 1.

Erysipelas nil.

Scarlet Fever 1.

ADOPTED ACTS.

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 Part 11.	13	Telegraph, etc., Wires	22/4/1898
„	14	Exempted Tel. Wires	22/4/1898
„	15	Savings	22/4/1898
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 Part III.	16	Injurious matter put into sewers ...	1/1/1891
„	17	Chemical refuse, steam not to be turned into sewer.	1/1/1891
„	18	Local Authority make communication to public sewer upon request, on payment of costs.	1/1/1891
„	19	Extension of Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, <i>re</i> complaints, <i>re</i> nuisance from drains where two or more houses of different Owners are connected with public sewers.	1/1/1891
„	20	Sanitary conveniences for public accommodation.	19/1/1925
„	21	Sanitary conveniences in common use.	1/1/1891
„	22	Sanitary conveniences for manufacturing, etc.	
„	23	(1) and (2) Building Bye-laws ...	13/7/1931
		(3) Part of relating to extension of Section 157, Public Health Act, 1875, <i>re</i> Water Closets. structure of floors, hearths, staircases, height of rooms, foundations, ventilation, drainage.	1/1/1891

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Part III.	24	Room over privies, etc., not to be used as dwelling or sleeping rooms.	19/1/1925
„	25	Erecting buildings on ground filled up with offensive matter.	1/1/1891
„	26	(1) Removal of offensive matter ... (2) Bye-law <i>re</i> removal of house ... refuse.	13/7/1931 1/1/1891
„	27	Provision for keeping common courts and passages clean.	19/1/1925
„	28	Extending Sections 116 to 119 of Public Health Act, 1875 (relating to unsound meat and food).	1/1/1891
„	29	Duration of slaughter house licences	19/1/1925
„	30	Notice of change of occupation of slaughter house.	19/1/1925
„	31	Revocation of licence on conviction for sale of meat unfit for food.	19/1/1925
„	32	Extending Section 84 Public Health Act, 1875, <i>re</i> common lodging houses.	1/1/1891
„	33	Buildings described in deposited plans otherwise than as dwelling-houses not to be used as such.	1/1/1891
„	34	Hoards to be set up during progress of buildings.	19/1/1925
„	35	As to repair of cellars under streets	19/1/1925
„	36	Means of ingress to and egress from places of public resort.	19/1/1925
„	37	Safety of platforms, etc., erected or used on public occasions.	19/1/1925
„	38	Bye-laws as to Steam Whirligigs, Swings, Shooting Galleries, etc.	13/7/1931
„	39	Refuges, etc., in streets	13/7/1931
„	40	Cabmen's shelters	13/7/1931

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890			
Part III	42	Statues and Memorials in streets ...	13/7/1931
„	43	Trees on roadside	6/6/1931
„	44	Parks, Public Pleasure Grounds ...	13/7/1931
„	45	Extension of Sec. 164, <i>re</i> provision, planting, improving, etc., pleasure grounds.	19/1/1925
„	46	Public Clocks	13/7/1931
„	47	Throwing cinders, etc., into stream	1/1/1891
„	48	Extension of Section 306 Public Health Act, 1875—Damaging and destroying notice boards, etc.	1/1/1891
„	49	<i>Re</i> special expenses	1/1/1891
Towns Police Clauses Act, 1847	28	Pars. 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 22 Obstructing, highways, loitering, indecency, stone throwing, etc.,	22/4/1898
„	29	Penalty on drunken persons, etc., Guilty of riotous behaviour.	22/4/1898
„	32	Provision of fire engine, etc.	22/4/1898
„	33	Fire engine may be sent beyond limits of Special Act.	22/4/1898
„		So far as the Act relates or is applicable to an 'Omnibus' as defined in the Town Police Clauses Act, 1889.	5/1/1925
Towns Police Clauses Act, 1889		As incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by Sect. 2; under Sect. 171 of the P.H. Act, 1875, and is relevant to provision dealing with an "Omnibus."	5/1/1925
Public Health (building in streets) Act, 1888	3	Buildings not to be brought forward	22/4/1898

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.			
Part II.			
Streets and Buildings	15	Deposit of plans to be of no effect after certain intervals	25/9/36
„	18	Crossing for cattle, etc., over footways.	10/12/23
„	20	Recovery of damages caused to footways by excavations.	10/12/23
„	21	Power to alter names of streets ...	10/12/23
„	22	Building at corner of streets ...	10/12/23
„	23	What to be deemed a new Building	9/8/26
„	24	Height and structure of chimneys, etc.	10/12/23
„	25	Yards to be paved (to apply to yards and open spaces to two or more dwellings).	10/12/23
„	28	Removal of material in streets (see schedule to order).	10/12/23
„	29	Deposit of building materials or excavations not to be moved without consent.	10/12/23
„	30	Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.	10/12/23
„	31	Fencing land adjoining streets ...	10/12/23
„	32	Hoards to be securely erected ...	10/12/23
„	33	Exemption of buildings of railways, companies and others.	10/12/23
Part III			
Sanitary Provisions.	34	Extension of Sec. 41 of the P.H. Act, 1875, as to nuisance from drains.	10/12/23
„	35	As to nuisance, <i>re</i> cisterns, gutters, drains, shutes, etc., etc.	10/12/23
„	36	Rain-water pipes not to be used as soil pipes.	10/12/23
„	37	Water, or stack-pipe, not to be used as ventilating shafts.	10/12/23

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Part III Sanitary Provisions.	38	Old drains to be laid open before connecting with sewer	10/12/23
„	39	Provision and conversion of closet accommodation, (Mangotsfield and Siston)	10/12/23
„	40	Payment for work of common benefit (Mangotsfield and Siston)	10/12/23
„	41	Entry on Premises (Mangotsfield and Siston) 	10/12/23
„	42	Appeals (Mangotsfield and Siston) ...	10/12/23
„	43	Removal or alteration of urinals ...	10/12/23
„	44	Urinals to be attached to refreshment houses	10/12/23
„	45	Testing of drains on report of defects	10/12/23
„	46	Provisions for filling up cesspools ...	10/12/23
„	47	Public conveniences and lavatories ...	10/12/23
„	49	Summary of power to provide sinks and drains for buildings	10/12/23
„	50	<i>Re</i> ambulances 	10/12/23
„	51	Power to declare a business to be offensive business	10/12/23
Part IV, Infectious Diseases	52	Infected person not to carry on occupation	10/12/23
	53	Power to require dairymen to furnish list of source of supply	10/12/23
„	54	Dairymen to notify infectious disease amongst servants	10/12/23
„	55	Infected clothing not to be sent to laundry	10/12/23
„	56	Filthy and dangerous articles to be purified	10/12/23
„	57	Child with infectious disease not to be sent to school	10/12/23

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Part IV. Infectious Diseases	58	List of scholars to be furnished where scholars in a school are suffering from disease	10/12/23
„	59	Provision as to library books ...	10/12/23
„	60	Local Authority may pay expenses of person in hospital	10/12/23
„	61	Removal of person from infected premises	10/12/23
„	62	Penalty for exposure of infected person	10/12/23
„	63	Prohibiting conveyance of infected person in public vehicles	10/12/23
„	64	Driver, etc., of infected person to give notice	10/12/23
„	65	Section. 124, Public Health Act, 1875, to apply to persons who can not be isolated	10/12/23
„	66	Cleansing and Disinfecting, etc., of premises	10/12/23
„	67	Provision of Nursing attendance by Local Authority	10/12/23
Public Health Act, 1925.	13	Street bins	1/4/1926
Part 11. Streets and Buildings.	14	Public drinking fountains, seats, etc., in streets.	1/4/1926
„	15	Fire alarms	1/4/1926
„	16	Main roads and premises of statutory undertakers.	1/4/1926
„	20	Court, etc., to be paved and drained.	1/4/1926
„	23	Lopping of trees overhanging highways.	
„	25	Restriction on placing rails, beams, etc., over streets.	

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Public Health Act, 1925. Part II	26	Bye-laws as to wires, etc., connected wireless installations.	
Streets and Buildings	27	Power to grant licences for bridges over streets.	
„	28	Erection of bridge forming part of new street.	
„	29	Continuation of existing new street	
„	30	Declaration of street as new street.	
„	31	Width of streets in certain cases.	
„	32	Width of streets where buildings erected on one side of street.	
„	33	Power to prescribe improvement line for widening streets.	
„	34	Extension to county councils of preceding section. (Partly repealed by Local Government Act, 1933).	
Public Health Act, 1925. Part III.	36	Reconstruction of drains	1/4/1926
Sanitary Conditions.	37	Power of local authority to lay drains in private streets.	1/4/1926
„	38	Execution by local authority of drainage works.	1/4/1926
„	40	Power to require specially enlarged sewer in new street.	1/4/1926
„	41	Prevention of entry of petrol, etc., into sewer.	1/4/1926
„	42	Ventilation of soil pipes	1/4/1926
„	43	Nuisance caused by occupation of tents, vans, etc.	1/4/1926
Part IV.			
Verminous Premises, etc.	45	Verminous articles	1/4/1926
„	46	Verminous houses	1/4/1926

<i>Act</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Order or Adoption</i>
Part IV.			
Verminous Premises, etc.	47	Powers of officers of local authority, etc.	1/4/1926
„	48	Cleansing of verminous persons ...	1/4/1926
„	49	Provision of cleansing stations, etc., and expense.	1/4/1926
„	50	Definition of “premises” “vermin” and “verminous.”	1/4/1926
Public Health Act, 1925	51	Power to require covering-in of water-courses and ditches.	
Part V.			
Watercourses, Streams, etc.	52	Streams not to be converted, etc., except in accordance with plans.	
„	54	Water course choked up, nuisance under P.H. Act, 1875.	
„	55	Local Authority may defray cost of or execute work. (Partly repealed by Local Government Act, 1933).	
Local Government Act, 1888	57	Gloucestershire(Mangotsfield Urban District) Confirmation Order, 1927	1/3/1927
Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1925. Amendments made to the following Sections by Local Government Act, 1933:— 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 26, 31, and 39.			
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923, Amendments made to Section 9, 1899 Act, by Local Government Act, 1933.			
Private Streets Works Act, 1892. Amendments made to Sections 15, 18 and 23, by Local Government Act, 1933.			
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890. Amendment made to Section 20 by Local Government Act, 1933.			

